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VOL. II NO. 172

The Hongkong Telegraph

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1947.

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Seeks Final Answer

New Delhi, Apr. 23.
Viscount Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, was reported reliably to have asked Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Moslem leader, for a final answer whether India would split when the British pulled out.

Lord Mountbatten, and Mr Jinnah met at the Viceroy's residence. Lord Mountbatten persisted in his arguments that Mr Jinnah should accept the Central Government plan instead of leading the Moslem states off into independence.

He was understood to have asked Mr Jinnah for his answer by May 5, including proposals for any conditions or modifications the Moslem League might wish in forming the future government of India.—United Press.

AUSTRIAN TREATY HOPES ABANDONED

General Marshall's Proposal

Moscow, Apr. 23.

The American delegation to the Moscow conference has abandoned hope of completing the Austrian treaty here and is preparing for adjournment tomorrow, it was learned today.

Even if the Russians should give way on the German assets issue—the key problem in the Austrian settlement—the Americans doubt that the Big Four meeting could be prolonged sufficiently to complete the treaty. The United States delegation believed the Council would require two more meetings to clean up odds and ends and decide to whom to refer the various issues on which the Big Four were unable to agree.

The deputies for Germany spent the morning drafting a balance sheet on the status of all proposals before the council. The Ministers are meeting this evening. They expected to meet again tomorrow, probably preparatory to an early wind-up of the conference. If they decide to adjourn tomorrow, the delegations would begin leaving immediately. This evening's Council session was postponed until 5.30 p.m., apparently because the deputies had not completed the report for which the Ministers were waiting.—United Press.

Mr. Molotov stated that the views of the Soviet Government had been repeatedly stated and that he had nothing to add, but Mr. Bevin replied: "You never know your luck" and Mr. Molotov agreed that though there was nothing today on the main points he was willing for the deputies to discuss minor questions.

During the Ministers' consideration of the German deputies' progress, agreement was reached on the date of the return of German war prisoners still held abroad. All delegations accepted December 31, 1948, as the deadline for the return of all former members of the German armed forces and supplementary service.

This formula, which is one consistently proposed by Britain and America, covers not only Germans technically held as prisoners of war, but also large numbers who may have been "civilians" since their capture.—Reuter.

THE LAST MEETING

Moscow, Apr. 23.
The U.S. Secretary of State, General George Marshall, tonight proposed that if no agreement is reached by the Big Four on the Austrian treaty before the date of the next United Nations meeting the whole question should be referred to the General Assembly next September under Article XIV of the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Molotov will reply to General Marshall's proposal tomorrow when the Foreign Ministers assemble in what will almost certainly be the last meeting of the Moscow session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Article XIV of the Charter entitles the General Assembly to recommend measures for adjustment of any situation which is likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.

General Marshall said that failure to secure an Austrian treaty in Moscow centred around the question of German assets.

The Soviet delegation, he said, had not moved from the position that they adopted in London and, in fact, had moved further away from the views of the other three powers. The three Western powers could not accept the Soviet views on this point because if adopted they would force Austria to hand over property taken by Germans under force and duress.

General Marshall said that he thought the Soviet proposals on German assets were incompatible with the agreement reached at Potsdam. The three other powers had repeatedly urged the Soviet delegation to put forward new proposals to meet their objections, but none had been forthcoming. Unless the Soviet delegation should make a greater effort and put any concrete proposals to indicate clearly that German assets do not include assets seized forcibly by Germans then, said General Marshall, they must accept the fact that further progress on the Austrian treaty was impossible at this conference.

General Marshall urged that the great powers should not allow decisions denying to Austria her independence and freedom.

Mr. Molotov said that he could not leave General Marshall's statement unanswered and would reply to it tomorrow after he had studied it.

The Ministers faced no better in their consideration of the report of the German deputies, which had been drawn up to show the existing state of agreement and disagreement on all outstanding German questions.

General Marshall and Mr. Molotov mutually accused each other of responsibility for failure to conclude a four-power disarmament treaty for Germany.

BEVIN'S SENTIMENT

After Mr. Molotov had said that only American refusal to consider the Soviet amendments to the American draft for a four-power treaty had blocked progress, Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) intervened with an appeal to reach an agreement on this question. "When anyone tries to build a bridge between the East and West, I hope they will not be thwarted," he said.

At Mr. Bevin's suggestion the Austrian deputies will meet tomorrow morning in an attempt to whittle down disagreement on minor points which are still outstanding in the Austrian treaty. They will deliberately not consider major questions, including frontiers, reparations, German assets in Austria and United Nations property in Austria.

U.K. EXPORTS DECREASE: BAD WEATHER EFFECT

London, Apr. 23.

The value of United Kingdom exports for March was £82,600,000, the lowest figures except for the shorter month of February, since September last year, the Board of Trade announced today. The transport and shipment of goods for export was still being hindered by bad weather. The closing down of industrial firms in February also had some effect towards the end of the period.

Allowing for the rise in prices since 1938, the volume of exports in March is estimated provisionally at 89 per cent of the 1938 volume as compared with 112 per cent in January. Imports in March (£130,000,000) were higher than in any first three months of the year, compared with 111 per cent in the last quarter of 1946.

The government's goal is an export rate of 140 per cent by the end of 1947 and government economists have said the rate must ultimately be raised to 175 percent to maintain living standards.

The first quarter slump the Board of Trade said in releasing the figures was attributed in part to a three-weeks shut down of fuel short factories during February when all shipments were delayed by the worst winter in 50 years.

Exports in March alone totalled £82,600,000 or £8,600,000 less than in January.

The Board of Trade estimated exports during the month were 69 percent of the 1938 figure.—Associated Press.

Labour M.P.s Feel Aggrieved

London, Apr. 23.

Labour Members of Parliament bitterly attacked the Labour Government today for leaving them holding the bag when the Cabinet reduced the conscription period from 18 to 12 months.

The showdown came during a private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party in the House of Commons, attended by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and other Cabinet Ministers.

The Evening News said a Government whip led the attack on Government for reducing the conscription period without warning, after asking Labour M.P.s to tell their constituents that it would be impossible to train conscripts in less than 18 months.

Members directed their criticism principally at the Defence Minister, Mr. A. V. Alexander, who had been adamant against any reduction during the conscription debate on the 18 months issue.

Mr. Attlee replied that Government, after a new survey, had decided that shorter period could be instituted without affecting the needs of the armed service.

He appealed for 100 per cent Party support when the 12-month amendment comes before the House, probably next week. Seventy-two Labourites voted against Government on the second reading of the bill on April 1. At that time the bill specified that conscripts should serve 18 months.—United Press.

DEATH OF MR J. T. BAGRAM

Mr J. T. Bagram, an old resident and a leading stockbroker, died in his room at the Hongkong Hotel at 9 o'clock this morning following a stroke.

He was 60 years old. He returned to Hongkong in December last year following recuperative leave after release from internment at Stanley Camp, and appeared to be in normal health.

Mr Bagram was a nephew of the late Sir Paul Chater, and had been a member of the Hongkong Stock Exchange for many years. He was at one time Honorary Consul for Siam. For a long time he also acted as honorary secretary of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, and since his return to Hongkong had been making efforts to revive the Association's activities. He is survived by his wife, who is at present in the Colony.

The funeral will probably take place tomorrow.

—United Press.

113 Killed In 13 Months

London, Apr. 23.

Viscount Hall, first Lord of the Admiralty, reported that 113 Britons had been killed and 249 wounded by Jewish underground forces in Palestine since August 1, 1945.

The toll did not include casualties from yesterday's train explosion, which killed ten and injured 39.

Lord Hall said four underground members had been executed, two had committed suicide in prison, 33 killed and 39 wounded—in the same period.—United Press.

Successful Blood Transfusion

Newark, New Jersey, Apr. 23.

Officials of Columbus Hospital are confident they will be able to release Robert Jeffers, Jr., the first New Jersey baby to have all the blood drained from his body and replaced by transfused blood.

A blood complication known as the Rh factor, incompatibility of the blood streams of his parents, was discovered when the baby was born one month ago. He was first given a quart transfusion and later, a booster transfusion of a quarter-pint.—United Press.

Actress's Duel Challenge

Paris, Apr. 23.

Lise Merville, a well-known French actress, has challenged a dramatic critic who called her a "skeleton" to a duel with pistols.

Roger Dornes, who is believed to be in the uncomfortable position of being the first man in the long and colourful history of French duelling to be challenged by a woman, was pointedly avoiding newsmen who called to ask whether he planned to accept the challenge.

The office of the weekly Spectator which published the criticism said he did not wish to receive his fellow journalists and that he considered the whole affair as "ridiculous".

Two seconds sent by Madame Merville to demand "reparation on the field of honour" were reported to have been courteously received, and Dornes had promised that he would "think it over".

"Ducks" To The Rescue



Yesterday we gave you a scene of the appalling floods at Haddenham which showed water nearly up to roof levels. Here is another aerial shot of that inundated village, with Army "Ducks" ploughing through the floods to rescue marooned householders. It is for victims of villages such as Haddenham that the British Flood Relief Fund has been established. Only a few thousand dollars are now required for Hongkong to reach the £10,000 mark. Donations for this urgent cause may be sent to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Morning Post Building.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph")	\$150,010.45
Hongkong Mantra School for Lay Buddhists	50.00
Pam and Joe	25.00
Chan Mak Heung	50.00
Anon.	2,500.00
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Staff and Pupils Wantai P. M. School	175.00
Mr and Mrs A. M. D'Almeida Remedios	250.00
European Nursing Staff, Kowloon Hospital	290.00
£30-0-0 and \$150,201.45	

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

Income Tax Reduction For Britons Hinted

London, Apr. 23.

Mr Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimated in a debate on the budget in the House of Commons tonight that the standard rate of income tax at nine shillings in the pound this year, would probably be reduced next year.

A resolution on income tax was approved by the House after Mr Dalton, against strong Conservative opposition, defended his decision to give income tax relief this year only by increasing the child allowances and the tax-free allowance on earned income.

It would have cost £72,000,000 to reduce the standard rate by six pence, almost as much as the other two reliefs put together. Because of Britain's financial position, he had decided to wait at any rate for another year.

The suggestions for a reduction of the surtax—now reaching a maximum of 19 shillings and six pence in the pound—were quite inadmissible, he said.

FAVOURS EARNED INCOME

Answering an argument that it was unfair to tax invested income at the same rate as earned income, Mr Dalton said that his present reductions had definitely differentiated in favour of earned income, and families who benefited from the child allowances would, for the most part, be those who were dependent on earned incomes.

People with large incomes fell definitely into two groups. They either derive their incomes almost totally from earnings, or almost totally from investments, not from a fair share of both.

Mr Dalton emphasised that "nobody at all" actually paid an effective rate of income tax at 10/6 on his whole income.

Conservative members, Mr Ralph Aschton, Mr Roland Jennings, and Colonel Alan Dower, argued that the Government was penalising the higher earning professional man, whose business enterprise was being stifled by lack of incentive.

YOUTH KILLS POLICEMEN

Philadelphia, Apr. 24.

A 23-year-old youth shot two policemen to death in a street corner gun battle yesterday, Sergeant John Creedon reported.

A detective officer said the youth identified himself as William Halliwell and that he is the adopted son of a North Western University professor.

The youth was taken to hospital with four bullet wounds and was reported to be in a poor condition. In a telephone interview, Doctor Alfred I. Halliwell, professor of anthropology in Chicago said that he was "too shocked" to discuss the shooting.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

The Revised Draft Bill

THE Ordinance imposing direct taxation has been so thoroughly revised in the light of earlier criticism that, having accepted the inevitability of this type of taxation, it has to be admitted that it is a generous and equitable measure. Many loose ends of the original draft Bill have been tidied up and certain equivocal clauses made plain. Adroitly the revised Ordinance anticipates and counters hostile reactions to the inclusion of high-cost of living allowances in assessed income by making substantial increases in personal and family allowances; allowances which, in most cases, will be more than sufficient to offset I.C.L. As it stands today the Bill means that only a small percentage of wage earners will have to pay taxation. Here, again, popular wishes have been largely met by setting the standard rate at 10 per cent with a sliding upward and downward scale of imposts fundamentally intended to assist those whose salaries come within the middle levels and to obtain revenue from those best able to contribute. Another valuable concession is the right of the Taxa-

tion Commissioner to admit as deductions contributions to a scheme or fund which he regards as being equivalent to a Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Cleared up too is the doubt about double taxation with respect to dividends paid by companies to shareholders. It is now provided that dividends which are subject to company profits tax shall not be included in the profits of other persons for the purposes of taxation. Government has not seen fit to bow to public clamour for the complete abolition of its direct taxation measures, but it has, very sensibly, accepted recommendations for revision. Much of the opposition originally voiced will be stifled in consequence of the latest proposals and many will be grateful for Government's wise concessions. The special committee set up to tackle the anomalies of the first draft Bill have earned the appreciation and approval of the public for the forthright manner in which they have accomplished their task. What was once a bitter pill has become, to many, a pleasant tasting sedative.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

He's chasing clues and Southern belles now... It's uproarious Red's screamingly funny successor to "Whistling in The Dark"!

Red SKELTON is WHISTLING in DIXIE

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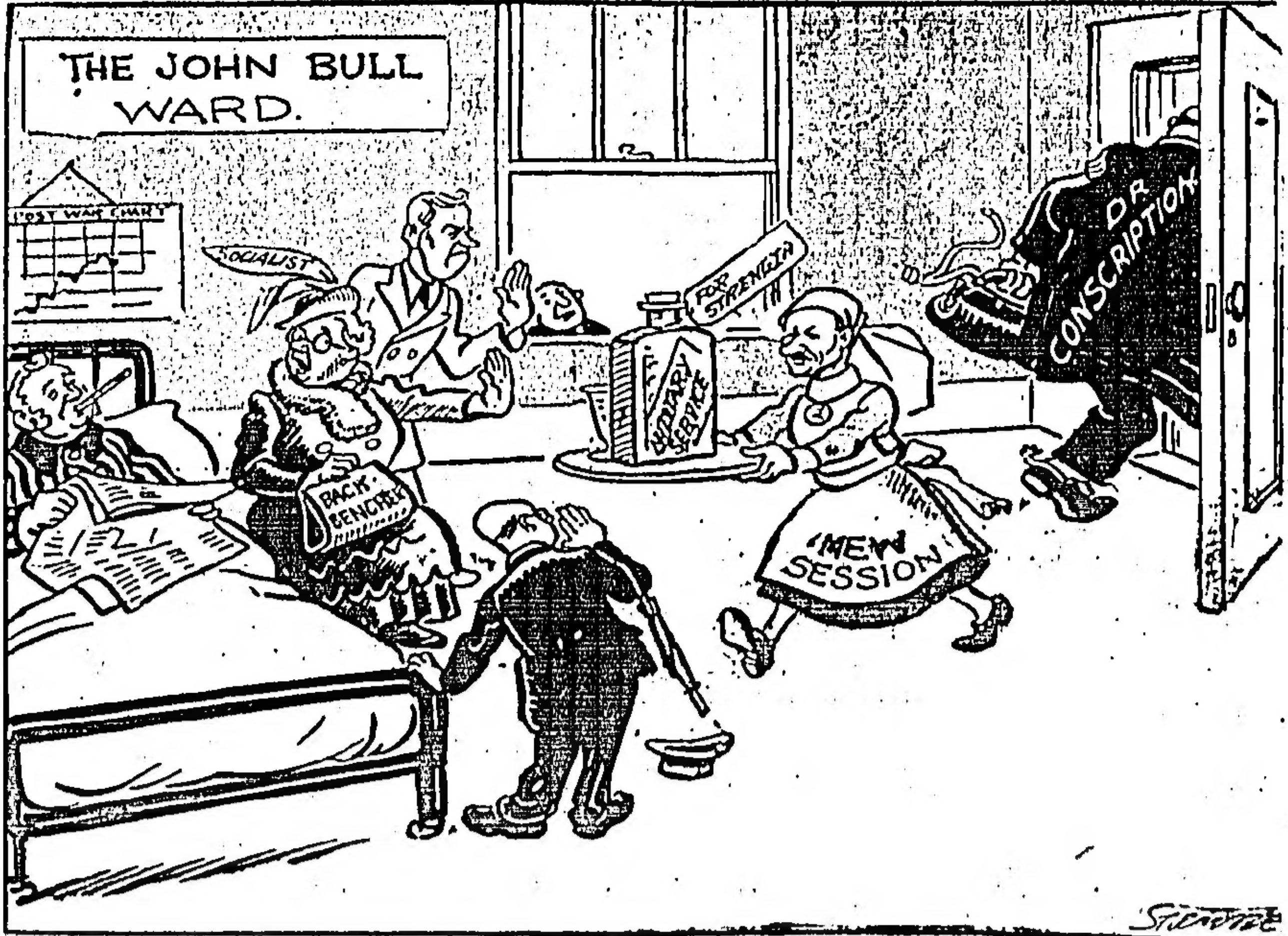
ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 P.M.

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BACK BENCHERS: "TAKE IT AWAY!—WE DON'T LIKE THE DOCTOR."

SHE TRIED MURDER TO GET A ROOM

Watching the trial of a bride-to-be in Moscow, SEFTON DELMER gets a vivid picture of the city's housing famine

FROM the outside, No. 27, Chechov-street looks like thousands of Moscow buildings—a little slummy after 30 years without a fresh coat of paint.

I pushed open the street door, climbed a flight of stairs in what must once have been a fashionable apartment house and entered the open door of the first-floor flat.

I walked down the corridor, opened the dining-room and there was Court One of the People's Tribunal for the Sverdlovsk district of Moscow.

Facing me at the desk, with high chairs and all the windows behind them, sat the judge, two jurors and the clerk. All four of them were women. The clerk was young, a beautiful blonde, mascara shading her sultry eyes, her pouting mouth varnished crimson.

Tatiana Sobs

A GIRL sat in the dock. The police officer standing guard over her was a girl.

But the lawyer for the defence was a man. And so was the public prosecutor—a Gogol character with an L-shaped nose and richly epauletted uniform.

The case was just the kind I had come to hear—one of those cases which light up the troubles of the everyday Moscow man and woman, and through them the troubles and problems of the Soviet Government. As the girl sat there, her head bowed and sobbing, I could see in my mind Mr. Molotov fighting in the conference room with words and will to secure for Russia the maximum of immediate reparations from Germany, and for the most Russian interpretation of German assets in Austria.

Both were needed if more and more young Muscovites were not to find themselves in the dock from the same causes as this girl here.

Tatiana Kapitan, the girl in the dock, was accused of attempted murder. Motive? To secure for herself and her fiancé a room in which to establish their home—and start a family.

Not at all unusual in Moscow, where the average living space works out at less than five square yards per person. Where, during the last week, I have heard of no fewer than six cases of couples who had obtained a divorce being compelled to continue to live together because they could not find new homes.

TATIANA had come home from the war to find her father had died while she was away, and her home—papa's single room in the centre of Moscow—had been allotted to an intellectual, a woman reporter of a teachers' gazette.

Less privileged, Tatiana was allotted a room in the outlying suburb. But the woman reporter kindly agreed that Tatiana could share the room in the centre when she was stranded after her late-night work as a waitress in a Moscow bus drivers' canteen.

Came the day when Tatiana fell in love with a busman, and they wanted to get married. She persuaded the intellectual to swap rooms with her. Tatiana paid over a handsome sum in compensation. The intellectual Office of Exchange, which supervises such deals, had confirmed the arrangement. The moving date came and suddenly the woman of the teachers' gazette refused to budge.

The little waitress was left on the eve of her wedding without the room in the centre to which she had been looking forward, and for which she had given her savings, and which was her old home, her father's room.

Tatiana was to have been married on December 31. On December 30, at 11 in the evening, she said good-night to her bus driver and went to the room in the centre. There, she says, she spent the entire night quietly reading.

"At six in the morning," says the intellectual in her deposition, she is still in hospital—"I suddenly woke up feeling rather stuffy. I found I had been gagged with a napkin. I tried to cry out. Something heavy crashed on my head and I lost consciousness."

Tatiana Kapitan hit her on the head with a hammer.

Labour Camp

THE prosecutor, his voice vibrant with emotion, demanded the full penalty of the law against this "worthless, loose-living, good-for-nothing" who had tried to take the life of "the finest type of valuable Soviet intellectual."

Counsel for the defence spoke very quietly. "In our law," he said reprovingly, "all citizens are equal. Before the law a waitress is just as valuable as an intellectual."

He agreed Tatiana had committed a crime and must be punished. But he suggested she should not be sent to prison but to a labour camp. Then Tatiana herself spoke.

I know I have committed a crime and must be punished," she said. "I did it on a wicked impulse of the moment. But please do not send me to prison, where there is no radio, no life. I am already suffering the terrible punishment of being deprived of my beloved Moscow, where I was born, where I matriculated, in whose defence I took part. Please send me to a labour camp."

Tatiana and her quiet lawyer would have been five years in a labour camp. Yes, I would like Bevin and Marshall, or at least some of their experts, to have left the wrangle of figures and definitions in the Aviation Industry Club just long enough to listen to that simple tragedy, born of Russia's housing crisis.

For on Tatiana's room may yet founder the soundest and wisest projects for German economic unity and European reconstruction.

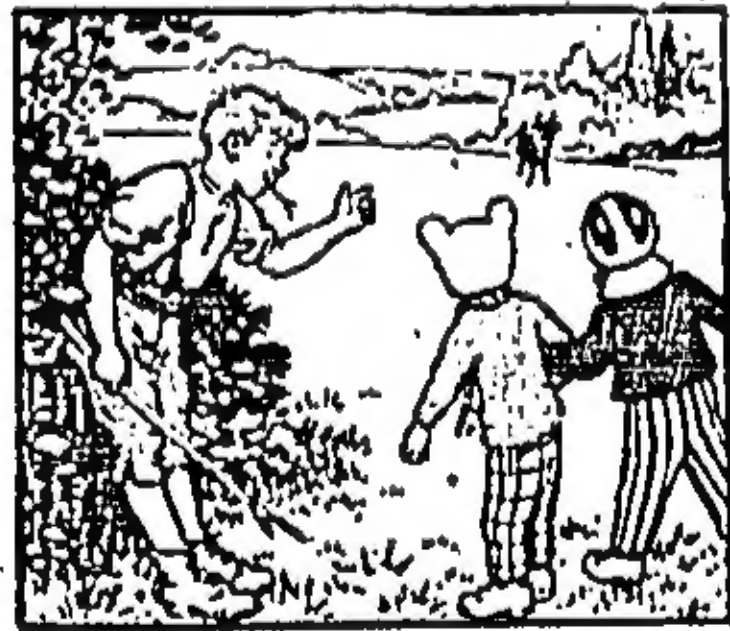
Crisis Worse

THE housing famine in Moscow was acute enough when I was here eight years ago and all the Soviet building effort was concentrated on arms factories, administrative buildings, railway lines and fortifications.

But the crisis is infinitely worse today. The Soviet count on reparations deliveries from Germany to help to alleviate this disastrous situation. That is why Molotov insists on reparations from current production now, and fights our and the U.S. thesis that Germany shall deliver nothing in reparations until she is paying for herself—and has repaid what we have put in, while the Russians were taking out.

It is easy to feel irritated by Soviet intransigence and trickiness. And I appreciate fully that the Soviet Government will exploit current reparations and the assignment of German assets in order to establish its political domination of Germany and Austria. But it is as well to remember one of the factors behind it: the thousands and thousands of daily tragedies of want like this one which I witnessed at No. 27, Chechov-street.

Rupert & the New Pal



Rupert and Bill run off hopefully and climb the gate. In the second field beyond it they look around, but once again they are disappointed. Seeing Pete, the farm boy, resting against a tree stump, they decide to ask him, and they tell him why old Wilson has sent them there. Pete gives a broad grin and points across the field. "There's only one buttercup here," he chuckles. "See that old cow over there? That's William's own cow and her name's Buttercup!" And he laughs again mischievously.

OHIO'S TAFT AND THE WHITE HOUSE

By LYLE C. WILSON
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

DESPITE disclaimers, Senator Robert A. Taft looks more and more today like a man who has an eye on the 1948 U.S. Presidential nomination.

His decision to take the chairmanship of the Senate Labour Committee in the new Congress, rather than the Senate Finance Committee, contributed to the belief that he has given more than passing thought to Presidential politics.

Taft further bolstered that belief when he said the time was near for a decision on who Ohio Republicans will support for the 1948 nomination. The favourite sons are Taft and John W. Bricker.

Although he refrained from calling himself a candidate, Taft said he and Bricker would "sit down soon and decide this matter."

Ohio Republicans are no less anxious than Taft or Bricker to decide the 1948 candidate. There is an old political saying that you can't beat somebody with nobody.

The backers of Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York can go to Party leaders in other states and seek delegate support for their candidate. The supporters of former Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota can do the same.

FARLEY'S JAUNT

BUT as of now, when Ohio politicians talk to Republicans in other states, all they can say is that Ohio will have a candidate for nomination, but not decided just who it will be. That is pretty poor bait.

James A. Farley capitalised on a similar situation in 1930-31 when he barnstormed the country on a junket billed as a visit to the Elks Clubs of the nation. Jim Farley was and is a great Elk. Actually, he was out bugging votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt. There was plenty of opposition to FDR but it

never got together on a single candidate. If the opposition had been able to agree, more likely as not their candidate would have been nominated for President in 1932.

Ohio realises it is in somewhat the same fix. While neither Taft nor Bricker is an avowed Presidential candidate, Washington counts them both in the race.

Taft's decision to accept the relatively obscure Labour Committee in preference to the Senate Finance Committee is especially significant. Finance is the blue ribbon Senate Committee. It will handle a tax reduction bill of some kind next year.

LABOUR LAWS

FURTHERMORE, the Finance Committee will only begin its tax revision work in 1947. As long as Republicans are in control of the Senate it is likely that its Finance Committee will be tinkering with taxes, mostly tinkering them downward a little at a time. Few politicians could ask a better spot than that.

The Labour Committee, however, offers a better spot for a shorter time. In the 80th Congress, the Republicans intend to revise the various charters and labour bills of rights written into law during the Roosevelt administration. They intend to revise them and to ram the results right down President Truman's throat in case he resists. After that job is done—provided the results are satisfactory—the Senate Labour Committee will revert to its status as a pretty obscure spot.

So Taft, having his choice between two committees, both with spectacular business in the next couple of years, has chosen the one which will just about run out of spectacular business by the end of 1948. By coincidence, 1948 is the year in which the next Presidential campaign will take place. It could be that Taft figures he will not be wanting to be chairman of any Senate Committee after that presidential election.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

INTERVIEWED yesterday Colonel Cruddock-Mildew said: "I am afraid I did not appreciate the fact that the old gentleman who addressed me was the leader of the expedition to the moon, about which I had, of course, read in the papers."

"It was only when the rest of the expedition emerged from the mist that I realised what had happened. There was another gentleman named Gneiss, who fainted on hearing that he was in Worthing; a dark student who muttered unintelligibly—a Siamese I understand; and a foolish young person who kept on saying that she must say she so think it was all wonderful. When I asked the foolish young person a mistake Worthing for the moon, Strabismus said that Miss Slopcorner had meddled with the delicate space-compass, and put it out of order."

Strabismus on his failure

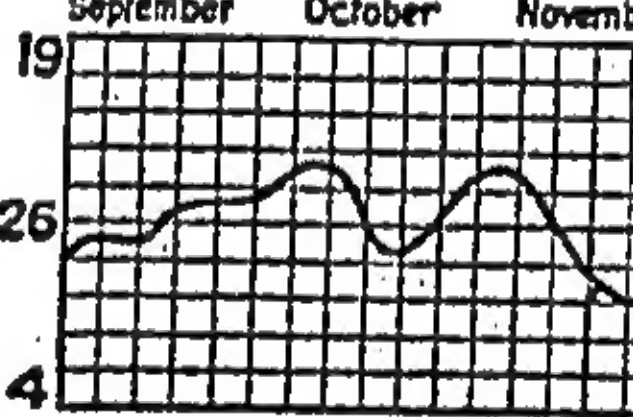
DR STRABISMIUS (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht said that moon-rockets were in their infancy, and that the Utopia, before reaching Worthing, had without doubt gone higher and further than any other projectile to date, and that he had acquired some invaluable informa-

tion during the trip. He added that he was not sure it had been wise to include Miss Slopcorner, whose foolish behaviour had spoiled the expedition, and whose idiotic conversation had got on the nerves of her companions from the very start.

Mimsie Slopcorner said, "I do so think it was a marvellous experience and I don't every girl who gets a chance of going to the moon, or even to Worthing these days. I do so think." Mr Slopcorner, interviewed in his home, said: "It's all right by me." The proud mother said: "We do so think our Mimsie ought to do her best for the world." Minnie Bunn swore softly in Siamese. Professor Gneiss sulked.

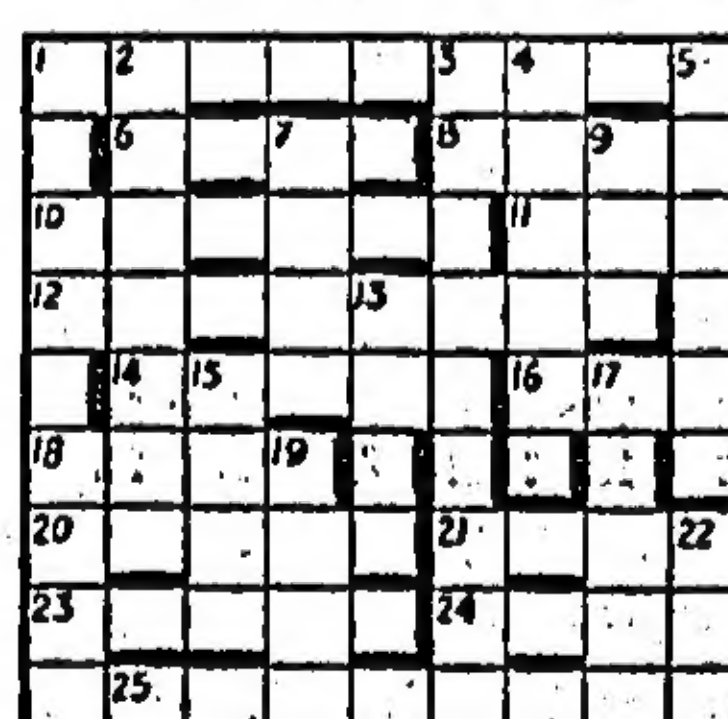
Cowherd's grandmother

Indicts dwarf!



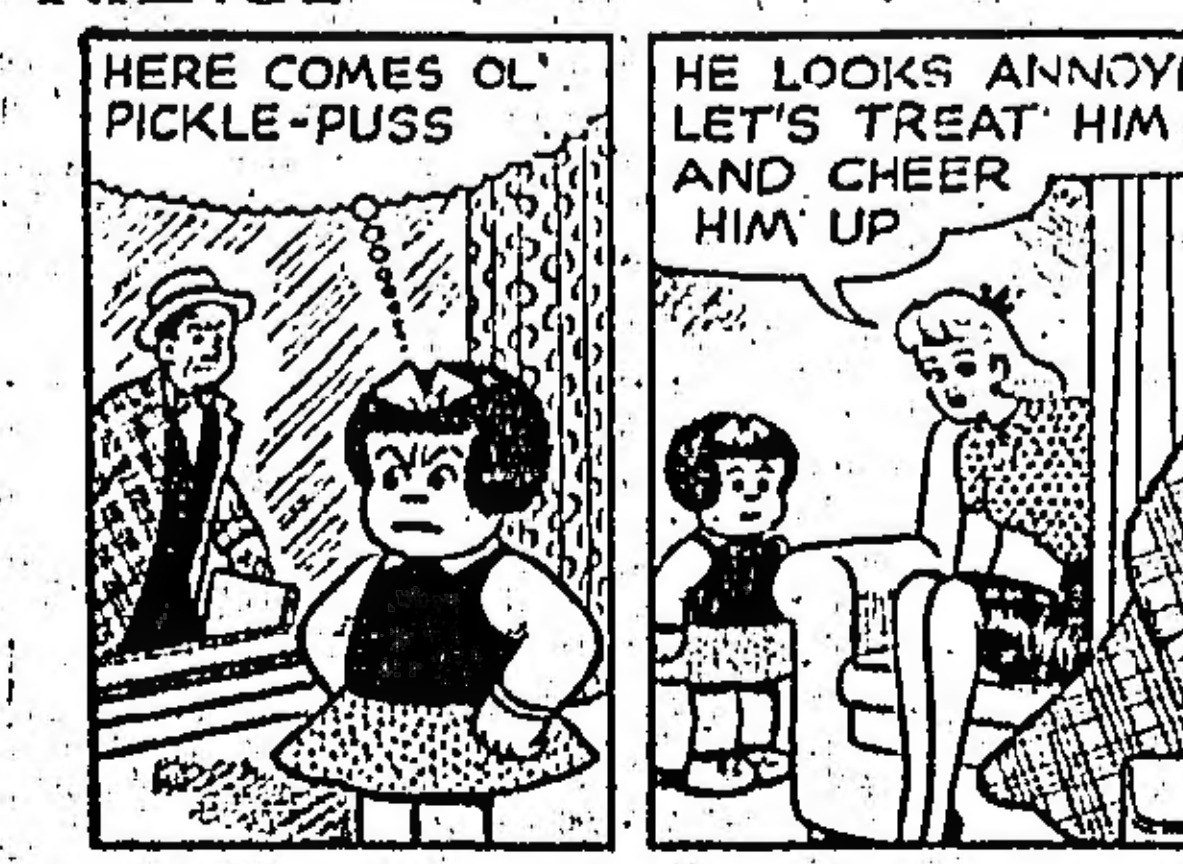
The worm on the trellis. One of the illustrations from Laxton and Calver's "Economic Trends and the Stabilisation Theory."

CROSSWORD



18. You may check it up in the dictionary. (4)
19. A mass that may have got in. (5)
20. Looks as though artist and sailor have met in the desert. (6)
21. Horsemanship. (5)
22. Just a broken rose. (4)
23. See 1 Down.
24. Down.
25. This does not allow for that extra hour in summer. (9, 4, 4)
26. Desert, like most cigars. (7)
27. That snore (anag.). (5-4)
28. Looks as though someone has done some apparel at least. (6)
29. The one who secures no doubt. (5)
30. Worm. (3)
31. He's not nice to know. (5)
32. Quite differently. (4)
33. Startle. (5)
34. She is seen in the road. (6)
35. One of the workers perhaps. (8)
36. Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across.
1. Solitaires. (7) Clue: 6, Perry D. Ward.
2. East. (3) Clue: 19, 20, 21, 22.
3. Down. (5) Clue: 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
4. Down. (5) Clue: 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NANCY Interesting Reading Matter



By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take **Elliott's Nerve and Brain Tonic**

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Grace McDonald for Lois Leeds.

Here are clever tricks which you can use for your beauty.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—Do you think it wise to use up several shades of face powder by blending all the left over bits together?—NELLY."

No, it doesn't prove satisfactory. You can't blend out all of the colour moles, thus your powder will look streaky. You can't get the right shade either. It is wise to use two shades of powder on your face, one over the other, but don't blend them in the box.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Do powder puffs really wash successfully?—MISS T."

You can wash them by plunging them up and down in warm, sudsy water. Dry by placing them on a towel near a sunny window. A soiled, greasy powder puff is a menace to health and beauty.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Please suggest an outfit for me to wear at a noon day wedding. I am 35, tall, fair and like very ultra clothes. —NANETTE."

A black silk faille suit with three back bustle peplum, a hat in Champagne-coloured straw, with piles of creamy pearls wound about your throat. Gloves and hose to match your hat colour.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Just before the colder weather sets in, condition your skin. This Beauty Mask is a favorite formula. One egg, well beaten; one-half cup of fuller's earth, five drops of tincture of iodine, one ounce of orange flower water. Get the ingredients from your druggist. Blend all of them together. Leave on for not less than ten minutes.

"Dear Lois Leeds—What is considered to be the perfect face?—LAD T."

The Oval Face is considered the ideal, but any face can be attractive. It is just a matter of flatter the face shape by clever hairdos and complementary makeup.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My jaw is square and the lower part of my face looks so hard. Any help?—MAY."

Yes, a side-part, higher-on-one-side, hairdo, asymmetrical hats and necklines. Odd-shape earrings and the addition of a rather Pinky powder, pulled on the jawline. And, please, need I say, makes perfect!

SINGAPORE CLOTHES PROBLEMS

SINGAPORE—Letters from readers of local newspapers, criticising the chic and grooming of Singapore women, have drawn an indignant defence from "Vera Ardmore," society columnist of the Malaya Tribune.

"In few countries," writes Vera, "do clothes take such a beating as in a humid country like Malaya. Some materials, because of humidity, have a disconcerting trick of shrinking while on the body and overstretching when hung up. Unless one has a good amah, one is in a constant state of letting out or taking in seams and straightening hems. One buys a stiff, lacy frock which one hopes will be an outstanding little number, and finds after one wearing that it resembles closely the black-lace-suitable-for-all-occasions to which one's spinster aunt was attached.

Black Standby
"While, so glamorously written about in the social doings of the town, goes a delicate yellowish-grey after a few cleanings. The good black dinner frock, standby for all smart women, is not improved by mildew and the odour thereof. Admittedly it can be put in the sun, which eventually takes all life out of the material and adds a nasty green tinge."

Mildew, moans Miss Ardmore, also attacks handbags, gloves and shoes and stockings are prey to bugs and roaches. The "crowning glory" of most Singapore women is just a "hank of hair—and a dank hank at that," she says.

"In view of these difficulties I'm often amazed at the very pleasant, sometimes alluring and often smooth appearance turned in by many Singapore women night after night." —Associated Press.

Indonesians & Dutch Co-operate For Peace

A story of astounding progress in Indonesia since the March 25 signing of the Linggadjati agreement was told in San Francisco by Charles H. Hasperhoven, head of the Public Relations Department of the Netherlands Indies Information Service at Batavia.

HUMAN ADDING MACHINE STILL ACTIVE

Known to the world of our grandfathers for his lightning calculations of tough mathematical problems, Inaudi, at 80, is still going strong.

Although he doesn't appear on the stage of the Folies Bergere any more, Inaudi can still multiply in his head a four digit number by five digit number and come up with the correct answer in six seconds.

The veteran entertainer, who first appeared before the public in 1880 and retired in 1934, recalled his performances before King Edward VII and various American Presidents with pleasure.

"I do not regret my life," Inaudi told United Press. "Before I could read and write, my head was filled with numbers, and I only learned to read and write after my 10th birthday because all the rest of the time I was calculating sums in my head."

Inaudi, who was billed as the "Human Adding Machine," can even do cube roots in his head.

Coco Is Stubborn

His most absorbing pastime at present is teaching his parrot Coco to count. Coco can already count to 100, but when Inaudi wanted to give a demonstration Coco refused to say "four."

"No, no, Coco," Inaudi said, slightly irritated. "One, two, three, four." The bird cocked its head on one side and began again: "One, two, three, five."

"What, no, Coco!"

But the parrot said then can be left to your imagination.

REIFLER OFF TO AMERICA

In answer to an invitation received from the American Oriental Society Dr. Erwin Reifler, well-known professor of Sinology at Shanghai's Aurora University, proceeded to Washington recently to attend the annual meetings of the Society.

Thanks to a Foundation Fund created by his former American students of the American Junior Chamber of Commerce the journey was made possible.

For many years occupied with research into the philological material supplied by Chinese characters, Dr. Reifler, with the help of comparative philology, statistical researches and a simultaneous consideration of the phonetic, semantic and formal aspects of the Chinese language, has been able to rediscover the original meanings and principles of Chinese characters which have long been baffling enigmas.

Philological Problems

This has led further to the discovery that just as comparative philology can throw light on problems in Chinese philology, so likewise Chinese philology, for which the characters being originally pictures supply a most excellent material, solve many problems in world philology, problems which in some cases have as yet not been suspected as being such.

It is this most recent discovery that Dr. Reifler intends to discuss at the meetings in a lecture on "The Importance of the Chinese Language for World Philology."

Dr. Reifler plans to remain in America until the middle of August when he will return to Shanghai for the autumn term at Aurora University. While in the US he hopes to be able to lecture on his new findings and ideas on the Chinese language to the different universities.

During his absence his Chinese courses at Aurora University are being conducted by his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Reifler.

LCC SCHOOL PLANS

A book outlining future plans for the 1948 London County Council's schools portrays a completely new scheme of schools for six categories of handicapped children for whom special provision must be made.

Highlights of the plan are that an average of 12,000 building operations would be needed to carry out the work in 18 years. Boarding schools are planned for partially-blind and partially-deaf children; new schools are planned on the fringe of London county for delicate and physically handicapped children; child guidance services would be extended and homes provided for maladjusted or "problem children." —Associated Press.

Hasperhoven says order prevails where rioting and bloodshed recently flourished. Armies that formerly battled over Java are marching together to eliminate the sporadic uprising of the irregular troops.

The Dutch and Indonesians, sitting together around conference tables, are drafting programmes to regulate commerce, improve transportation, feed and furnish medical care for 70,000,000 Indonesians, and educate the young Islanders.

Hasperhoven said: "This is a remarkable process now going forward in the Indies, and is making astonishing progress at an astonishing speed."

Under the terms of the Linggadjati agreement the Indonesians and the Dutch are reducing their armed forces. Hasperhoven said they are fighting side by side to disarm certain groups of irregulars.

100,000 Irregulars

"There are between 80,000 and 100,000 irregular troops still hanging on to their arms. There are the Black Buffaloes, the Red Buffaloes, the Communist army and the People's army."

"They are largely youngsters of 16 and 17 who were trained and armed by the Japanese. They do not know anything but soldiering and do not want to give up their tenmy guns and go back to school," Hasperhoven said these groups comprise the only threat to peace in the republic.

He said the authorities of the republic are moving speedily to restore the factories and plantations to the Dutch, British, Chinese and American owners, and are releasing the inmates of concentration camps as rapidly as possible.

Joint councils and committee are formulating regulations for the export and import trade, currency, restoration of coastwise shipping and other transport and for the elimination of propaganda.

No Punishment

They have agreed that nobody shall be punished for partisanship during the revolution.

When the United States of Indonesia is finally set up next year and takes its place beside the Kingdom of the Netherlands to establish the Netherlands Indonesian Union, Hasperhoven said the situation will be similar to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Hasperhoven said: "There is every assurance that the experiment will succeed. Not the least reason is the fact that the Indonesians have a great capacity for give and take." —Associated Press.

EDUCATION RESEARCH IN CHENG TU

At present there are in Chengtu two representatives from the Missionary Education department of the United Church of Canada. They are Dr. Kenneth J. Beaton who spent some years in missionary work in Chengtu, and Rev. Anson C. Moorhouse, whose special interest on this trip is in photography, reports a Shanghai Evening Post correspondent.

Their purpose is to get information and photograph material, specifically what has to do with the Christian Church in China. They have brought with them 30,000 feet of colour film and 20,000 exposures for still pictures in colour as well as in black and white.

They also have brought a tape sound recorder, the first to come into China. Sound is recorded on a paper tape, one side of which has been coated with fine iron filings. The recording is done by the principle of magnetism. When the recording is completed, the tape is supposed to hold its magnetism indefinitely.

If it is desired to use the tape over again, it can be de-magnetised and a fresh recording made. If desired, a double recording may be made on the same tape, as, for example, to get more variety and volume in a medley of street sounds. Their purpose in having this recorder is to pick up choir and congregational singing and solos, as well as street sounds peculiar to China. They expect to be in Chengtu for about six weeks.

BIRDS ATE CHILD

A perplexed visitor at the Zoo in Cordoba, Argentina, pointed to a neat heap of shiny bones in a condor cage and asked why the birds were fed with so much meat.

The keeper, equally puzzled, investigated and found a small human skull and bones. The condors had feasted on a small child.—United Press.

DUMB BELLS



Efforts To Cut Indian Birthrate

Efforts to hold down the increase in India's population by birth control are reported.

Dr. Hribal Joshi, Indian woman physician of Bombay, says the population of her country "has grown so fast that its size is now the basis of most of India's problems."

She is at present in the United States to study social work groups, health centres and hospitals and hopes to introduce their methods in her native land.

Dr. Joshi is the wife of J. V. Joshi, India's executive director on the International Monetary Fund. "India, its villages and its cities, must be taught birth control to keep in check a population which has grown too rapidly," she said. "I want to spread education in family planning to every corner of my land."

Waste Of Life

"Our population has increased from 280,000,000 in 1901 to 400,000,000 today," Dr. Joshi explained. "There is a tremendous shortage of food, clothing and housing, resulting in a large waste of life through malnutrition and disease."

Concerning social and related conditions in India, Dr. Joshi said, "Twenty percent of the mothers die in childbirth. They are tired, their health is undermined by constantly bearing children which are never spaced."

"Eighty-five percent of India's population can't get a square meal a day. Only half of the needed clothing is available. Five to 10 persons are crowded in filthy, squalor in one room in city tenements." —Associated Press.

SORTING OF JAP "DEAD" CONTINUES

Day after day, former Japanese soldiers trudge to a dingy Tokyo office and hand back little white urns containing the ashes of war dead.

"I am not dead," they invariably say. "This belongs to someone else."

The urns had been delivered to their families with official notification of their war death. But over 3,000 of these "living war dead" have returned since the occupation.

They and family shrines dedicated to their memory, and relatives reluctant to believe they are still alive. Many have discovered that their "widows" have remarried. It will take years for Japan to complete the sorting of the dead. More than 10,000 unclaimed urns remain in the Tokyo office—part of the first Demobilisation Bureau. Many are identified only by name and cannot be delivered for lack of address.

Indiscriminately Placed

Under Shinto, the deceased are cremated and the family keeps the ashes.

Military authorities had promised to ensure that each family received the proper ashes. But in battle areas ashes were indiscriminately placed in urns for the homeland.

Military authorities have often sent death notices and urns when the individuals were only missing or captured. Usually their records were so cluttered that proper addresses were lacking.

In the Demobilisation Office there are 200 urns bearing the name of Minoru Tanaka and another 475 with the name of Kiyoshi Sato.

FOR CANCER RESEARCH

An appropriation of \$1,550,025 for expansion of cancer research has been announced by the American Cancer Society, which said it made the allocation from public contributions received during 1945 and 1946.

It was reported that the new appropriation would "finance more than 130 projects of scientific research which might lead to the determination of the causes of cancer and the development of techniques of control of the disease."

Twenty-four fellowships, to help train scientists in advanced methods of research, also will be provided. —Associated Press.

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SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Aunt Minnie is smart enough to know that anyone who'd hang that thing in the living room is only interested in her money!"

